NORTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT! LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTH'S."

VOLUME 2. GOLDSBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1850. NUMBER 20.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Published Weekly.

BY

W. F. S. ALSTON & F. C. PATRICK.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

The Telegraph is published every Thursday, at $2 per annum, if paid in advance—$2 50 if payment be delayed three months, and $3 00 at the end of the year.

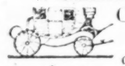
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at ONE DOLLAR per square for the first, and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for each succeeding insertion. Sixteen lines or less will be counted as a square. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or their advertisements will be continued in until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES J. NELSON,



NEW COACH MAKER, &c.,

Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he has recently enlarged his business—considerably increased his former stock, and thereby has proportionably increased his facilities for the prompt and faithful performance of all jobs committed to his care, as

Carriage Maker and general Trimmer, Undertaker, and Harness dealer.

Also, Blacksmith Work, in all its various branches.

He has selected his workmen with a view to their skill, competency and industrious habits, and as he usually superintends his whole business in person, and hoping to be able to give general satisfaction, he earnestly solicits a share of public patronage. He occupies the old stand in Waynesboro'. Nov. 23—5 1y.

Look Here!

THE Subscriber will sell or rent two houses and lots, suitable for small families, one in Goldsboro', the other in Everettsville. On the lot in Goldsboro' is a good Kitchen and other out houses, and an excellent well of water For further particulars, apply to the subscriber living in Goldsboro'. Possession given immediately. WM. M. PURYEAR.

February 13, 1850 16 5t.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The undersigned having secured the services of an excellent Blacksmith, and rented the Shop, near Messrs. Summerlin and Hamlet's livery stables, is prepared to Shoe Horses, and do all other kind of work in his line of buisness

Feb. 7, 1850.—15. F. J. COX.

F. L. CASTEX,

Merchant Tailor,

WAYNESBORO' N. C.

HAS just received and is now opening, a superb assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

embracing every article worn by gentlemen, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public.

Among his articles may be found Cloaks, Wrappers, Frock and Dress Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, Cassimers, Fine dress Shirts, Under shirts, &c.

His agent at Goldsboro' Mr. STEPHEN D. PHILLIPS has a portion of the above mentioned stock for sale.

A call is all they ask, as they feel satisfied they can sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Lost or Mislaid.

A Note given by John L. Kitchen and Thomas McIlhenny, payable to Wm. P. Heath, guardian to John Heath, for One Hundred and Thirty-Three Dollars, due January 6th, 1850. All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for said note, or to pay the same to any person, except the subscriber, or to his order. HENRY SWINSON,

Guardian for minor heirs of Mark Heath, deceased.

Feb 27, 1850. 18 3t

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to William Wiard, will take notice, that I shall attend at Wayne Superior Court, to receive any sums due him.

All claims not paid at that time, will be left in the hands of an Officer for collection. F. DIBBLE, Trustee.

Feb. 23d, 1850. 18—3t.

Pavilion Hotel,

BY

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

(Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.)

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Johnston Hotel.

Thomas C. Clifton.

SMITHFIELD N C.

April 20, 1849.

POETICAL.

THE BROKEN REED.

Many a maiden, if she knew
The sorrows of an injured wife,
Would robe herself in sable hue
When entering on married life.

Oh, man! be careful how you deal
With one so tender and so pure;
Remember that a wife can feel
A wound for which there is no cure.

Like to the fond, confiding dove,
How'er so gay and blithe before,
Repel the promptings of her love,
Her spirits sink to rise no more.

Teach her but that she loves in vain
And life becomes a worthless part;
The streams of love rush back again
And choke the fountains of the heart.

Though she may flourish for a while,
The counterfeit of what she 's been,
The secret sadness of her smile
Tells, but too plainly, death's within.

'T were better she were never born
Than feel the shaft of anger dealt;
The deep contempt, the bitter scorn,
That many a suff'ring wife has felt.

Remember you 're her only stay;
And every slight and insult shown
Will fester unto deep decay,
Until the grave shall claim its own.

Then, with affection trifle not,
Nor smite the breast you should protect,
Lest mem'ry sad should haunt the spot
Where lies the victim of neglect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ Swift once attempted in a humorous mood, to prove that all things were governed by the word-*led*. Our noblemen and hard drinkers are pimp-*led*—physicians' and pulses are fee-*led*, their patients and oranges are pil-*led*—a new married man and a pack horse are sad-*led*—cats and dice are rat-*led*—swine and nobility are sty-*led*—a maiden and a tinder box are spark-*led*.

☞ A certain rich man had 100 orchards, in each orchard 100 apple trees, under each apple tree 100 hog-pens.—Now in each hog-pen were 100 sows, while each sow has 100 pigs. Question: how many sow pigs are there among them, and what did they all weigh, supposing the price of pork to be $14 a barrel? Talk about enigmas!—Chaw on that.

☞ 'How do I look, Pompey?' said a young dandy to his servant, as he finished dressing. 'Elegant, massa; you look bold as a lion.' 'Bold as a lion, Pompey? How do you know? You never saw a lion.' 'O yes, massa, I seed one down to massa Jenks, in his stable.' 'Down to Jenks, Pompey?—Why you great fool, Jenks hasn't got a lion; that's a Jackass.' 'Can't help it, massa, you look just like him.'

☞ An Irishman was asked how his mother did? 'My jewel,' said he, 'I am much obliged to you for your inquiries, but I never had a mother.' 'How is that?' said his friend. 'Why, don't you know,' said Paddy, 'that I am the son of my aunt?'

A Puzzle.—We find the following in an exchange paper, with a request to know what the deuce it means:

A lady asked a gentleman for his *cypher*, and he sent her the following reply:

You 0 a 0 but I 0 thee—
O 0 for no 0 but O 0 me—
Then let my 0 thy 0 be,
And give 0 0 I 0 thee.

We think we can translate the stanza. *Par example:*

You *sigh for* a *cypher*, but I *sigh for* thee.
O! *sigh for* no *cypher*, but O! *sigh for* me.
Then let my *cypher* thy *cypher* be,
And give *sigh for sigh*, *for* I *sigh for* thee.

☞ At a parish examination, a clergyman asked a charity boy if he had ever been baptised. 'No, sir,' was the reply, 'not as I knows of; but I've been *waxinated*."

☞ An awkward man, in attempting to carve a goose, dropped it on the floor. 'There now;' exclaimed his wife, 'we have lost our dinner!' 'Oh, no, my dear,' answered he, 'it is safe, for I have got my foot on it.'

☞ Some 'queer fish' at St. Louis, in allusion to the 'bill for the benefit of married women,' when before the Missouri Legislature, asked if it would not be better for the members to do something for the benefit of single ladies, and not trouble themselves so much about other men's wives.

Speech of Mr. Webster,

ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION,

In reply to Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Webster rose, and after expressing his obligations to Mr. Seward and Mr. Walker for having yielded the floor, proceeded to address the Senate. He rose, he said, not as a Southern man or Northern man, but as an American, and desired to do his duty with fidelity, with the hope that the storm which was now raging in the land would speedily subside.

He spoke for the preservation of the Union, with an anxious heart, for the restoration of that quiet and harmony, so necessary to the prosperity and happiness of the country: these were his objects, and if he could do ever so little for the promotion of them his end would be accomplished. He proceeded to consider the events which had led to the present difficulties, commencing with a relation of the war with Mexico, its battles and triumphs and the results which closed the war. Prior to the negotiations which ensued: the people of California, assisted perhaps by officers and people of the United States, revolted against the government of Mexico, and run up an independent flag. The result was that a tide of emigration set towards San Francisco, from every country of the world. The rich and apparently inexhaustible gold mines of California subsequently discovered, and this new wonder had increased to an extraordinary degree the emigration to those distant shores.

He referred to the failure of Congress to provide a territorial government for the people of this new territory, and said that, in this state of things, those people had taken measures to establish a local government, elected senators and representatives, and sent them here with their constitution, to ask immediate admission into the Union. The constitution, thus adopted and now presented here, contained a clause prohibiting slavery in the new State, which provision it was that had given rise to the opposition now made to her admission. Whatever was believed to be the object or manner of the commencement of the war with Mexico, it would generally be conceded that it was carried on with a view to the acquisition of territory—territory was acquired, but the natural expectation that it would be slave territory, was disappointed by the action of the people of the territory itself.

He then went into a historical consideration of the institution of slavery, from the earliest ages to the present time. The ancients did not justify slavery, upon the ground that the more intelligent and therefore the stronger party were superior to the weaker. The Roman philosophers and jurists defended the institution of slavery upon the international law; arguing rightly, that the conventional law of nations admitted that the captives of war—whose lives, according to the notion of that day, were at the mercy of the captors—might, in return for their lives, be made slaves for life; the obligation also resting upon their posterity. They also contended by the civil law, that there might be slavery first, as a result of the voluntary act of an individual who sells himself into slavery; second, as a consequence of debt; and third, for crime, bringing the matter down to the Christian era.

He alluded at some length to the conscientious belief, prevading a large portion of the community, that slavery is a sin, and incompatible with the christian sentiments of brotherly kindness. He expressed his own conviction that there was an honest belief of this character. But there were also men in the community, who in the too hot pursuit of one duty, forget that there are many others which they overlook; there were men who supposed that they could distinguish between right and wrong, with the certainty of an algebraic equation; men who thought nothing good that is not perfect; those, who if they see a spot upon the sun, consider that good reason for striking the sun from heaven; there were men too impatient to wait for the slow and gradual working of great and moral causes; they forget that the miracles of Christ in 1800 years have converted but a small portion of the world. It was this state of feeling which had done much toward creating the present difficulties.

What was the sentiment in the past, of the most eminent public men, in regard to the institution of slavery? It was formerly denounced throughout the country, not as cruel and inhuman, but as a political evil, injuriously substituting slave for free labor, and consequently the most eminent public men commented with great acerbity upon the conduct of the mother country, who, to favor the navigator, inflicted this evil upon the colonies. The question in the early days of government, was not whether slavery was an evil; that was admitted, and the question was, how the evil should be dealt with. It was thought that its day would be shortened by prohibiting the importation of slaves, and a proposition was introduced to prohibit such importation twenty years thereafter. This period was objected to by Madison, among other prominent Southern men, as being *too long*. He feared, as he said, that too much of this evil would be introduced, if so much opportunity was allowed. It would be observed, that the word slavery was not made use of in the constitution, perhaps in consequence of the feelings expressed by Madison, when he said he did not want to see institution of slavery recognised in the constitution.

Mr. Webster thought there were three historical truths which must be clear to all; first, that there was an expectation, formerly, that upon the suppression of the importation of slaves, slavery would begin to run out. Second, that so far as there was any power in Congress to prevent the spread of slavery in the United States, it had used it in the most absolute and decided manner; he alluded to the ordinance prohibiting slavery in the north west territory. Mr Calhoun had said, that this was the first of the series of measures calculated to weaken the South. He desired to say in reply, that the ordinance was passed with the unanimous consent of the South, there being but one vote against it, and that one a Representative from the North. Since that time there had been a great change in opinion, both North and South. Slavery was not now regarded by the South as it then was; there had been a continual and growing opinion in the North against slavery, and a growing opinion in the South in its favor; until it was at length considered an institution of great interest and value to her prosperity. This state of things had resulted from causes which would always produce like effects.

The change of opinion in the South has resulted in a great measure from the growth and increase of cotton raising in the South; it was well known that in ninety-four, the value of cotton exported from the United States did not exceed fifty thousand dollars; while now, under favorable circumstances, its value was perhaps one hundred millions per annum. In those days, there was almost anything else exported from the South, than cotton. Indeed he had been told that when Jefferson negotiated the treaty of '94 with England, he did not know that cotton was raised in this country at all; and when the first shipment of cotton reached a port in England, and was sought to be admitted there under the provisions of the treaty, it was objected to, upon the ground that it could not be an American product, as no cotton was raised there. England would hardly say that now.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Webster replied to Mr. Calhoun's assertion, that the operation of the government had been against the South, and calculated to weaken her. He contended that the contrary was the fact, so far as the legitimate effect of legislation was concerned. Indeed, much direct legislation had been adopted expressly for the benefit of the South. In support of this position, he recurred to the action on the admission of Louisiana and Alabama, and at great length upon the admission of Texas. He referred especially to the action of the democracy of the North, in relation to Texas, and incidentally to the course pursued by the same party in the Senate.

When, at the commencement of the war with Mexico, Mr. Berrien introduced a proposition in the Senate to the effect that it should not be prosecuted with a view to the acquisition of territory, the Northern democracy failed entirely to support it; thus indicating clearly their opposition to such sentiment. It suited those gentlemen to bring into the country a world in the valleys and mountains of California and New Mexico; and to put upon it the saving grace of the Wilmot proviso. [Laughter.]

Returning to the admission of Texas, he adverted to his own position thereon, quoting from his speeches and acts to show that he had always been opposed to it, because he knew that whoever possessed Texas, it would be slave territory, and he was unwilling to extend that institution. He had time and again expressed himself strongly opposed to the introduction of any new slave States or the acquisition of slave territory. Upon that point he knew no change in his sentiments at the present time. [Sensation.] He had on one occasion, he believed, expressed himself against the acquisition of any more territory—north, south, east or west. He had expressed his belief in the Spartan maxim: "Improve, adorn what you have; seek no further." But what was our present condition? Texas had been admitted with all her territory, with the institution of slavery and an irrepealable law, by which, if new States are erected out of any portion of the territory, they shall be slave States. And he wished it to be distinctly understood that he considered this government *solemnly bound by law to create new slave States out of Texas*, whenever her territory shall contain a population sufficient therefor.

Slavery was excluded from California and New Mexico by the law of nature, which had erected impassable barriers to its introduction. This he considered as a fixed fact that that country was to be free. That was settled by the arrangements of Providence, and could not be changed.

Regarding this as a fixed fact, he would say that he could not vote for the insertion into any bill, giving territorial governments to the territories, any provision prohibiting slavery there—any re-enactment of the will of God.

He would put into it no Wilmot proviso, nothing that was so useless and nugatory. He meant to stand or fall upon the proposition, that every foot of the territory in this country has a character fixed and irrepealable, and which cannot be changed in any way. In this connection he said that the proviso in the case of Oregon was nugatory and senseless, and observed, that if there were any of the Northern democracy, who now desired to put a Wilmot proviso into an act, giving government to California, he supposed the same men would feel it necessary to assert the same principle, for the purpose of saving the snow clad hills of Canada from the foot of the slave, in case she should be annexed. [Laughter.] The provision would be just as necessary and proper in one case as in the other.

In the next place Mr. Webster proceeded to consider the complaint made by each section of the Union against the other, beginning with the complaints of the South, and passing over that in relation to the manner of collecting and disbursing the revenue. He alluded to the difficulty arising from the failure of the North to give proper aid in the capture and delivering up of fugitive slaves. In this he thought the North was in the wrong, and the South right. It was a cause of complaint upon the part of the South, and one which the North ought to remove. This duty was imposed by the constitution, and it was not consistent with morality for northern men and legislatures to attempt to evade this provision. Congress ought to pass some law removing the evil; for one, he designed supporting the bill. Measures were now pending in the Senate, having that object in view.

In connection with this point he made some remarks upon the propriety of legislative instructions, objecting to them, and saying in effect, that if instructions should be sent to him in relation to any matter affecting the interests of the country, he should pay no more regard to them than he would if appointed an arbiter to decide some matter in dispute between individuals, to the instructions of him who appointed him.

Considering, in the next place, the agitation in the North, complained of by the South, he said he had no doubt that during the last twenty years, money enough had been subscribed in the North for abolition presses, societies, and lecturers, to purchase the freedom of every slave in the land; but, unfortunately, he believed, the sympathies of these societies had never been extended in that direction. He valued highly the freedom of the press, yet it was unfortunately true that the press was frequently prostituted to evil. Articles were frequently found in the papers having a mischievous, irritating tendency, as there were such expressions in many speeches made in the Houses of Congress. Indeed, he must say, that the vernacular of the country had been greatly vitiated and depraved by the character of the speeches in Congress. [Laughter.]

After administering a rebuke to persons for having compared the absolute ignorance of slavery with the independent, educated, free labor of the North, he eloquently considered the question of dissolution of the Union, scouting the idea of peaceful secession. Could any man, he asked, be so foolish as to expect such a miracle? Could any one dream of the breaking up of this great country without convulsions? How could the upheaving of the waters of the mighty deep take place without disturbing the surface? But what was to be the result of disunion? Where and how was the line to be drawn?—What was to become of the States?—What to become of him? Where was the flag to remain—where the eagle soar? or was it to shrink and fall to the ground? The spirits of our ancestors, our very children and grand-children, would cry "SHAME," if we allowed these ensigns of our national glory to trail in the dust! For one, he would rather hear of national blast and mildew, of war, pestilence and famine, than to hear men talk of secession.

He alluded, also, to the Southern Convention. He was bound to believe gentlemen designed such an assembly for the purpose of considering matters for the safety, perpetuity and prosperity of the Republic. If they had any design of considering any projects of secession, he would only say, that they had been inappropriate in their choice of a place of meeting, when they selected Nashville.

It was said once, that if King William "could have heard of the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, he would have turned in his coffin." The same expression might well be applied to the proposition of secession, *talked of over the grave of Andrew Jackson!*

In conclusion, Mr. Webster delivered a most impassioned and eloquent tribute to the value of the Union, and the spirit of patriotism and philanthropy which would maintain it.

Mr. Calhoun rose to reply to the suggestions made by Mr. Webster, that the acquisition of Florida and Louisiana had resulted from the increase of the cotton growing interest, or the desire of the South to extend slave territory.—The acquisition of Florida, he said, was the result of an Indian war, and Louisiana was purchased with a view to the navigation of the Mississippi river.—He denied that in his connection with the project of Texan annexation, he was actuated by any desire for the extension of the slave dominion. He had advocated the annexation of Texas with a view to defeat the scheme by which the abolitionists sought her connection with Great Britain, with a view to the abolition of Slavery in the States, where it existed. Upon this ground it was that he had advocated it.

The Senator had also said that the South acquiesced in the ordinance of '87 without a dissenting voice. Mr. Calhoun contended that, that measure was under discussion three years before its adoption; during which it met with much opposition, and was finally adopted as a compromise, and the South vainly thought she had an indemnity therein

He complimented Mr. Webster on the bold and manly position which he had taken in relation to the arrest of fugitive slaves. The Senator was willing and prepared to fulfil contracts and stipulations to vote for a bill having for its object the better enforcement of those stipulations, but he must say to the gentleman that all laws upon the subject would be inoperative, unless the people and legislatures of the Northern States would co-operate. The Senator had expressed himself opposed to the Wilmot proviso, and ready to throw open the territories to the Slave States together with the Free.

Mr. Calhoun hoped that, in the same spirit, the Senator would be willing to remove the impediments placed in the way of the slave-holding emigrant by the Mexican laws now in force in California.

He could not agree with Mr. Webster that the Union could not be dissolved. Could no insult, broken faith, or aggression, he asked, produce that result? The Union could be broken, and could only be preserved by an exercise of justice, good faith, and a rigid adherence to the constitution.

Mr. Webster followed in reply. What he desired to say was that the breaking up of the Union, by voluntary secession of States, was impossible. He did not doubt that a course of oppression or aggression might produce resistance upon the party oppressed, but that would be revolution, not secession. In regard to Mr. Calhoun's answer to his position about the causes which produced the acquisition of Florida and Louisiana, he would suggest that it was usual for wise statesmen, having an object to accomplish, always to take advantage of occasions to accomplish it. The occasion might be Indian wars, the securing of the navigation of a river, or what not. [Laughter.] Again, if the object of Texas annexation was simply to prevent her acquisition by Great Britain, could not that have been done as effectually by making it free territory as slave? [Laughter.]

In conclusion, he said that when the direct question of the admission of California should come before the Senate, he designed saying something in relation to the boundaries and constitution of that State, and the expediency of admitting her under all the circumstances into the Union.

Mr. Calhoun again arose. He said that in claiming Texas for slavery, the South thought it would give them by no means as much as they had been excluded from in the West.

Mr. Walker took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

AT HILLSBOROUGH.

In pursuance of the notice given by the chairman of the Executive Committee, the delegates from the different counties interested in the North Carolina Railroad assembled at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Wednesday, the 26th of February. On motion of Col. Cadwallader Jones, of Orange, Wm Boylan, esq. of Wake, was appointed President of the Convention; and Dennis Heartt and Thomas B. Bailey, Secretaries.

Gov. Morehead rose and in a few words explained the object of the Convention—which was to ascertain what amount of Stock had been subscribed to the Central Railroad, with the intention of making further endeavors to secure the Charter by getting the balance of the stock subscribed; and thought it would be proper to appoint a committee of ten to that effect, which should report at some subsequent period of the Convention.

Gov. Graham hoped that the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Gen. Saunders, would favor the Convention with his views on the subject of the Railroad, as well as explain more fully the object of the Convention.

Gen. Saunders then addressed the Convention at considerable length.

Gen Saunders in the fore part of his speech dwelt upon the plan adopted at Greensborough, to secure the subscription of the stock. Every subscriber in the Hundred stood upon an equality, and had a right to contract three times the amount of his subscription—for two-thirds of which he received pay from the State, and one-third by the way of stock. Fifty thousand dollars was the only amount required to be paid in; and when this was done the Company could proceed to survey the route. After which publish notices to take contracts, and there would be bids enough. The plan was practicable, as the Reports of three Railroads which he had before him would show. On the Wilmington and Manchester Road, the plan had been applied for 65 miles. Farmers had taken all the contracts and worked every dollar of it out in stock, at a cost not exceeding $500,000. Labor and provisions were cheaper here, and the work could be done by slaves at the expense to their owners of the necessary tools, &c. Lay the Road out in divisions, the stockholders could work and build the whole road. He cited the Columbia and Greenville Road—the plan had succeeded there, where the farmers on the line were either the contractors themselves, or sold the contractors provisions. See advertisement of Charlotte Road, which compelled contractors to take 20 *per cent.* in stock. In 60 days the whole line is taken. And, said Gen. Saunders, a gentleman of experience in the town of Wilmington expected to come here, and make money by taking contracts on this Road.

Doubt has been expressed as to whether three millions of dollars would build the Road—he again referred to the Reports. Seventy-four miles of the Greenville Road had cost including the T iron $651,115; three times that distance would be 222 miles, a fraction over the length of the N. C. Railroad, which would cost at that rate $1,953,000 in round numbers. On another road, 126 miles had been built for $1,432,000—double the amount and 254 miles would cost less than 3 millions. The Columbia and Charlotte road—the whole cost would be $1,378,987. Double the distance, and 218 miles at that rate would cost $2,757,000 in round numbers. We could afford to pay $14,000 a mile and yet come within three millions. T iron could now be purchased at $50 the ton, and he learned could be landed at Petersburg for $41 85.

Gen. S. proceeded to demonstrate the happy influence of Railroads upon the commercial interests of the country, and closed with a few words to his brother democrats.

The Delegates in attendance were as follows:

Cabarrus—Jacob Winecoff.

Rowan—Represented by Gov. Morehead.

Davidson—John W. Thomas.

Guilford—Col. Jos. McLean, Robert Sloan, Gov. Morehead, Dr. Samuel Schoolfield.

Alamance—Gen. Benj. Trollinger, Joseph W. Steel, Edwin M. Holt, Giles Mebane.

Forsythe—Francis Fries.

Rockingham—Represented by Gov. Morehead.

Caswell—Hon. Calvin Graves.

Wake—Gen. R. M. Saunders, Wm. Boylan, G. W Mordecai, Dabny Cosby, Maj. C. L. Hinton.

Granville—Maj. John S Eaton, Edward E. Cheatham.

Craven—J. T. Jerkins.

New Hanover—Dr. A. J. DeRossett.

Petersburg—R. O. Britton.

Orange—Gov. Graham, Col. Cad. Jones, P. C. Cameron, Dr. O. F. Long, John U Kirkland, Josiah Turner, David Hart, Dr. Thomas Turner, Dr. Pride Jones, Richard J. Ashe, J. C. Turrentine, P. H. Mangum, Gov. Swain, J. W. Norwood, Dennis Heartt, Charles W. Johnston, John C. Latta, Samuel F. Phillips, Thomas Webb, Dr. Wm. Webb, Dr. Ed. Strudwick, Thomas B. Bailey, David Tinnin, John J. Freeland.

Gov. Graham moved that a committee of ten be appointed to ascertain the amount of stock yet remaining unsubscribed; and upon consultation offered the following gentlemen to compose the committee:

Messrs. Winecoff of Cabarrus, Thomas of Davidson, Sloan of Guilford, Fries of Forsyth, Graves of Caswell, Trolinger of Alamance, Graham of Orange, Eaton of Granville, Mordecai of Wake, DeRossett of New Hanover, Jerkins of Craven, Britton of Petersburg, Morehead of Rockingham.

Gov. Morehead then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed to examine the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and recommend such a course of action as it may be proper to adopt to secure the residue of the stock in the same, provided it shall be ascertained that the whole amount has not been taken, to organize the Company and commence the work.

Gen. Saunders suggested that as Messrs. Graham, Mordecai, Morehead and Jerkins were the only General Commissioners in attendance, that they compose the committee proposed to be raised by Gov. Morehead. Agreed to.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Thursday Morning.

After some remarks by the President, and by S. Moylan Fox, who was invited into the Convention,

Mr. Graves begged leave to submit the following report from the Committee of Ten:

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to ascertain the amount of Stock subscribed to the North Carolina Railroad Company, submit the following report:

The amount of absolute subscriptions is as follows:

In the County of Rowan, $8,000; Davidson, 10,000; Guilford 10,800; Caswell, 2,000; Alamance, 16,000; Orange, 11,300; Wake, 12,900; Johnston, 6,000; Town of Petersburg, Va., 17,000; Rockingham, 500—making in all $93,600.

They further report that, of the Hundred Shares proposed to be subscribed at the Greensboro' Convention to take the residue of the Stock unsubscribed, there have been taken the following shares, to wit:

In the County of Mecklenburg, 1; Cabarrus, 9; Rowan 18; Davidson, 11; Davie, 2; Forsyth, 4; Guilford, 15; Rockingham, 1; Alamance, 1; Orange, 7; Wake, 9; Franklin, 1; Johnston, 1; Wayne, 2; Craven, 3; New Hanover, 5; Burke and McDowell, 1; Buncombe, 1;—making in all 93 shares.

In the above list are not included the names of George Locke, late of Rowan; James Doak, of Guilford, and John McLeod, of Johnston, who the Committee are informed have died since the Greensborough Convention, at which time they become subscribers for one share each;—but the Committee are induced to believe that their subscriptions will be made good by their legal representatives themselves, or by their procuring some other persons to become subscribers in their stead.

The Committee believe that at the time the above subscriptions were made, it was understood that there was raised by absolute subscription the sum of Two Hundred thousand dollars, and that each share of the hundred would not exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars, and they have, therefore, not felt at liberty to estimate them at a larger sum. A portion of what were absolute subscriptions at the time of the Greensborough Convention, have since been transferred to the other list, so as to reduce that amount to the sum of $93,600; so that it now becomes necessary to increase the absolute subscriptions to the former sum of $200,000, and likewise to raise seven additional Companies or shares of the hundred; or to supply the deficiency now existing in the absolute subscriptions by adding to the number of the companies or shares already subscribed, twenty shares, so as to make up the amount of stock required to be subscribed by individuals before the company can be organized.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CALVIN GRAVES, Chairman.

Hillsborough, Feb. 27, 1850.

Mr. Graves addressed the Convention at some length on the propect disclosed by this report. He was followed by Gen. Trolinger, of Alamance, who took one share in the Hundred, and by Col. Britton, of Petersburg, who said he had authority from Col. Byrd, President of the Petersburg Road, to take five shares of the Hundred.

Gov. Graham presented the report of the committee of Four:

The Committee appointed by this Convention to examine the Charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and recommend such farther proceedings as may be deemed most efficacious to secure the early organization of said Company, and the commencement of this great work of improvement.

REPORT:

That a subscription to the amount of $1,000,000 by private stockholders being required to give a corporate existence to the company; and it having been ascertained that the sum of $93,600 * has been positively subscribed; and that in addition thereto ninety-three individuals, or associations of individuals, have subscribed the sum of $8,000 each, (provided the whole of the residue of the capital stock shall be taken,) amounting in all to $744,000; which latter sum being added to the positive subscription aforesaid, makes a grand total of $837,600. There is now wanting but the sum of $162,400, or twenty more companies of $8,000 each, to ensure the success of the enterprise.

The committee congratulate the Convention, the subscribers and the country, on the auspicious progress of the subscriptions, and express their confident hope that it is only necessary to announce to the community the inconsiderable amount needed to give effect to the Charter, in order to procure it without delay. And they therefore advise,

1st, That another appeal be made to our fellow citizens generally, to raise this balance, either by absolute independent subscriptions, or the formation of companies on the plan heretofore adopted, or both.

2d. Taking it for granted that such an appeal cannot fail of success, the committee recommend that the General Commissioners, 15 in number named in the Charter, by virture of the power conferred on them, do, as early as possible, direct books of subscription for stock to be again opened, on some early day of March next, at the places and by the persons named in said charter; and at such other places as they shall appoint, to receive subscriptions for the residue of said stock.

3d. That upon the opening of the Books as aforesaid, it is recommended, for the sake of regularity and uniformity, that all the subscribers, both those who heretofore have, and those who hereafter shall become such, and as well those who have formed companies as the independent subscribers, shall, by themselves or by lawful agents, write their names on said Books of subscription in their respective counties, and the number of shares taken by themselves respectively, and that they then pay to the Bookholders five dollars per share on their several subscriptions.

4th. And that the said General Commissioners do, as soon as possible, advertise and appoint a meeting of this body, at Greensborough, on the 30th day of March next, and by said advertisement, do "call on and require all persons empowered to receive subscriptions of stock" to make return of the same, and to pay over the sums of money received thereon, to them, at said meeting; to the end that the complement of stock required may be obtained, the five per cent. thereon may be paid, and the general meeting of the stockholders may be called by the said General Commissioners, at Salisbury, according to the Charter.

5th. And that the said General Commissioners be urged to take such further action in the premises as they may deem conducive to the speedy organization of the Company aforesaid, and the commencement of the work.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. GRAHAM, Char'n.

Gov. Graham made a few remarks on the subject of the report. And powerful appeals were made by Messrs. Swain, Paul Cameron, and Gen. Saunders. Mr. Norwood, of Orange, said he would take one share in the Hundred. It was announced that the whole of the Hundred was taken. [The amount of shares in the Hundred having been declared to be only $8,000, and a large portion of the individual subscriptions having been absorbed in the Hundred plan, there was yet a considerable balance unsubscribed.]

The President, (Mr. Boylan) added $2,000 to his subscription.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Graves stated for the information of the Convention that there were $101,000 yet remaining unsubscribed.

Gov. Graham desired to know what action would be taken by the Convention on the Report and Resolutions introduced by the Committee of Four: and by request read them over.

A deeply interesting discussion ensued on the general subject, and the means and prospect of raising the balance of subscriptions, in which Messrs. Norwood, Swain, Morehead, Cameron, DeRosset, Hinton, Graves and Thomas participated.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Thomas and amended by Mr. Mordecai, to the effect that the Company should, in letting out contracts of work on the Road, give the stockholders in the company a *decided preference*; and "that while this Convention does not believe that the estimates for contracts on said Road should be so high as to injure the Company, yet it does believe that contracts ought not to be let to the lowest bidder, but at the estimates of a competent Engineer, approved by the President and Directors; and that these estimates should be such as are fair and proper."

No resolution, continued Mr. Mordecai, would be binding on the Board of Directors. He was willing in order to secure the charter to become one of Twenty to take the balance of the stock, or double his subscription.

Gov. Morehead proposed that a company of Ten be formed to take the balance, and was ready to be one of the number—what said his friend Mr. Cameron?

Mr. Cameron said he was willing to be a second.

Mr. Mordecai was willing to be the third.

Mr. Thomas said he would be the fourth.

The President then took the sense of the Convention on the resolutions of Mr. Thomas as amended by Mr. Mordecai—and they were carried unanimously.

The President urged upon mechanics to come forward and subscribe. They were to understand if they did not take stock, they could not get the contracts. Any man who had mechanical genius would get a great deal of the money to be expended on the Road. Aqueducts culverts and water-stations were to be built. The farmers could furnish sills, &c.

A motion was made to adjourn; but was opposed. At this stage of the proceedings much anxiety was felt as to the result; and the members of the Convention looked sad and dejected.

Gov. Graham wished to know what would be done with the Report of the Committee of Four.

Upon motion of Mr. Graves it was recommitted.

Gov. Graham said Mr. Norwood doubted of success if they again appealed to the people. There was evidence given here to-day of what may be done in future. He did not yet doubt of success eventually. We had already accomplished much towards the result. He moved to adopt the Report as amended; which was agreed to.

A motion was then made to return thanks to the President, with a view to final adjournment.

Mr. Thomas moved to meet at 7½ o'clock. Gov. Morehead submitted a proposition with reference to the Ten, to have their stock worked off first, which he could embody in a resolution to be introduced after supper.

The motion to adjourn to 7½ o'clock was then adopted.

Thursday Evening, 7½ o'clock.

The Convention met according to adjournment. It was stated by Gov. Morehead, that the President of the Convention, in consequence of his age and the fatigue of the day, begged to be excused from attending the night session; whereupon Maj. Charles Hinton was called to the chair.

Gov. Morehead remarked, that he was glad to learn that the County Court had adjourned, and that there were probably some persons now in the Convention wishing to take stock, who had been prevented during the day by having to attend court. The court ought not to have been held to-day. To insure the success of this Rail Road we could well afford to omit half a dozen County Courts. He hoped the gentlemen would come forward.

A few additions were made to the list by citizens from Flat River.

Mr. Mordecai then submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of the stock in the North Carolina Rail Road Company still remains unsubscribed by individuals, so as to secure the charter of said Company; and whereas it is very desirable that said subscription shall be now closed, and it is proposed to raise a company or association of ten or more individuals who shall subscribe for said remaining one hundred thousand dollars, provided the said individuals can be assured of the privilege of having their said subscriptions transferred to contractors before any other portion of said stock shall be transferred; therefore,

Resolved, as the opinion of this Convention, That in letting out contracts on said road, the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company should give the preference to the subscribers for said hundred thousand dollars, by permitting them to transfer their said stock, or such parts thereof as they may think proper, to contractors for work on said road, before any other portion of said stock shall be so transferred.

Resolved, That whatever sums may be hereafter subscribed for stock in this Road shall go to the release of those individuals who may subscribe for the above sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Jerkins said that if these resolutions were passed, he felt assured that Newbern would take one share; but if she did not, he would be responsible for it himself.

Gov. Graham doubted the propriety of passing these resolutions. The absent stockholders might think it was doing injustice to them. As far as he was concerned individually he had no objection to the resolutions.

Gov. Morehead said there could not be injustice in the resolutions. The same principle had been unanimously agreed to in the Greensborough Convention, and he believed would meet with the approbation of all the stockholders.—Surely if these persons stepped forward and assumed this additional responsibility to save the Road, it would not be unjust to extend to them this advantage.

Mr. Graves thought the resolutions were nothing more than the expression of the opinion of this Convention, and would have no binding effect. At the general meeting of the stockholders it might be rejected or not, as they saw proper.

Gov. Morehead said that Mr. Graves was correct in his opinion—that the proposition might be rejected at the general meeting of the stockholders, but he thought it would not be. If it was rejected, the ten could then step out of the engagement, and let others provide the $100,000.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Gov. Morehead then moved that Mr. John W. Thomas of Davidson, in consideration of his services in behalf of this Road, be permitted to head this list of ten subscribers for the $100,000, which was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. Thomas stepped forward and affixed his name to the paper.

The following is the agreement entered into, with the names subscribed:

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to become each one of a company or association of not less than ten individuals, to take the remaining One Hundred Thousand Dollars of unsubscribed Stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, in conformity with the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the Convention in Hillsborough on the 28th February, 1850.

John W. Thomas,
John M. Morehead,
A. T. Jerkins, E. Stanly & Co.,
Edmund Strudwick,
Wm. Boylan by G. W. Mordecai,
George W. Mordecai,
Paul C. Cameron,
A. J. DeRossett, jr.
Giles Mebane,
R. Ap C. Jones.

When the number had reached eight, there seemed to be a dead halt, and a deep gloom for a time pervaded the Convention; for it was the understanding that if the whole were not taken before the adjournment, the engagement should be void. After waiting some time and no progress being made, Mr. Mordecai moved to adjourn, and took the paper containing the signatures from the table.

Mr. Thomas said he had already spoken too much for the amount he had subscribed. But what was the proposition? Why, to place a link in the great chain from the North to the South; and as both ends were profitable how could this fail to be? In any other State, the naked charter, without any subscription on the part of the State, would have been gladly received. But the State proposes to give us two dollars for every one that we expend; and here we are hesitating, sighing, despairing. If the stock is not taken now, Mr. President, I fear—I was going to say, the work will fail; but it cannot fail. The stock certainly *will* be taken.

As there was no movement towards the tables, Mr. Mordecai again renewed his motion, but there was no second. The President remarked that he did not like to put the motion.

Gov. Morehead stood at the back of the President, and looked the picture of despair; silence prevaded the assembly, save the whispering of zealous friends of the Road, urging others to join with them in taking the remainder of the stock.

Mr. Thomas said he would like to know what was the matter with Gov. Morehead—he looked very pale. A man by the name of Cleveland was once travelling in the north-west, and unfortunately his horse took sick and died. While the poor fellow was grieving over his dead horse, a little market boy came up, and seeing Cleveland in distress he dismounted, and after walking round the horse, he put on a very knowing look and said, "he's dead and that's all that ails him." The Governor reminded him of Cleveland. He could say to him, "It's dead, and that's all that ails it."

Gov. Morehead then made a powerful appeal to the patriotism of Orange, accompanying it with some of his severest irony. He concluded by proposing to adjourn.

Mr. G. Mebane, of Alamance, moved to lay the motion on the table, which was seconded by Mr. John W. Norwood, and adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Norwood asked Mr. Mebane to give the reasons for his motion.

Mr. Mebane stated that he could not stand Gov. Morehead's remarks about old Orange. She was a double county—and two noble counties had been formed of her. Alamance felt identified with her old mother, and loved her yet. He came forward to do something for her in this extremity. Backed by others, he would be one of the ten.

Shouts, loud and long, followed this announcement.

Soon after a company of gentlemen in Hillsborough, agreed to take the remainder—making the ten complete. The absolute subscriptions were then increased until all of stock was taken, which was completed at about 11 o'clock in the night.

Governors Morehead and Graham, and Messrs. Thomas, Graves, Mordecai, DeRossett, Jerkins, Britton, Cameron, Hinton and Norwood were then successively called on by the Convention, and made very happy responses.

Mr. Wm. K. Ruffin, of Alamance, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention, and of the friends of Internal Improvement in North Carolina, are due and are hereby tendered to William Boylan, John M. Morehead, Calvin Graves, William A. Graham, John A. Gilmer, David L. Swain, John W. Thomas, Romulus M. Saunders and George W. Mordecai for their noble, patriotic and efficient efforts in promoting the success of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

This resolution was carried by acclamation.

On motion the names of Charles L. Hinton, A. J. DeRossett and Benjamin Trolinger were added to the list.

Mr. Phillips introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Guilford and Davidson—the city of Petersburg, and the towns of Wilmington and Newbern, have laid the State under an obligation which can never be repaid or forgotten.

This resolution was also adopted.

After some conversation relative to the meeting of the Commissioners at Greensborough, on motion of Mr. Mebane, the thanks of this Convention were returned to the President and secretaries, for the faithful manner in which they had performed their duties.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

WM. BOYLAM, Pres't.

DENNIS HEARTT, } Secretaries.
THOS. B. BAILEY, }

* At the Greensborough Convention, this amount was reputed at about the sum of $200,000, but has been reduced by the merging of the difference between this sum and $93,600, in the company subscriptions.

WEBSTER TO HAYNE.—"When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in Heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant and belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high and advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, 'What is all this worth?' Nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and union afterwards,' but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing in all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind over the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every American heart—liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseperable."

THE TELEGRAPH.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1850.

MR. WEBSTER'S GREAT SPEECH

We have given a condensed report of Mr. Webster's speech, on the first page of to-day's paper; and when we can spare more space, will give it entire.—A Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"The great speech of Mr. Webster is still the theme, in Washington. The South prefer it to any speech that has been made "*on the other side*" of the question; the North think that Mr. Webster has gone "far enough;" but all who have the welfare of the Union at heart, whether they come from the South, North, East or West, admit that it is a patriotic speech which will ultimately settle the question.

The country—the whole country—are under a lasting debt of gratitude to the great Massachusetts statesman.—Mr. Webster's speech may now be criticised by small sectional men; this and that little squad may find fault with a particular expression; some fanatics may think he has not been sufficiently ultra, and some bigots may, with a sanctimonious air, complain of its want of piety or orthodoxy. But Mr. Webster is not an *impromptu* orator; he speaks not only to the present generation, but to posterity; and it is your correspondents humble opinion, that this last speech of his will last as long as our national records, and in all probability, beyond that time.

It would be a pity if Mr. Webster had made an *ad captandum* speech for the groundlings, so as to please the men that are laboring for so many dollars a day and roast beef. He had a higher and a nobler task to perform, and he performed it well. He agreed in substance with Mr. Bell, Mr. Cass, and Mr. Clay, and this is a great and remarkable feature of his speech. If it should be found that Clay, Webster, Cass and Benton do not seriously disagree, Mr. Calhoun and his friends will be obliged to accept the proposition.

As to making the admission of California a test question, as proposed by Mr. Calhoun, it cannot be done at all. California will be admitted as a State; but the remainder of the question of slavery will be settled *pari passu*. Neither will the South go with Mr. Calhoun on that point. A few men in each State, a mere sprinkling, in my opinion—will lead off on that point, but they will be defeated; and if they go too far, they will be lost. There is no good ground for "remanding" California as Tennessee, according to Mr. Calhoun's statement, has been remanded; unless the House (as it did in the case of Tennessee) strike out of the Senate bill every thing but the enacting clause and insert the terms of admission to which the Senate may ultimately agree.

The South will have justice on every point; but in regard to California, it is too apparent that the terms demanded by Mr. Calhoun himself, would not advantage the South. Suppose she is "remanded"—what then? We shall only have turmoil and agitation for another year, and, at the end of it, the same constitution which is now submitted to Congress. There is no practical use whatever in keeping the question open; on the contrary, the only practical use is in settling it so as to take it out of the hands of agitators and of Congress. Mr. Calhoun, in fine, must give up his South Carolina dogma, *nulla salus extra ecclesiam catholicam*," or the protestants will gain ground on him, and he will be left in a lamentable minority. The very object of any compromise is, to put an end to the agitation, and to "save the ship," not, as Mr. Webster eloquently remarked, to select a "fragment on which to float from the wreck."

I have reason to believe that Mr. Cass will not seriously differ from Mr. Webster, and that Col. Benton will, on all the main topics, agree with him also.

I learn from Harrisburg, Pa., that the bill introduced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to do away with all the restrictions in the way of preventing the recovery of fugitive slaves, is certain to pass both branches of the Legislature, and will soon become a law. The right spirit is up. But while we look with confidence to a conciliatory course in the North, we sincerely trust that the South, too, will quit the extreme position assumed by Mr. Calhoun. X.

We will add that the right spirit is up in the South. She thinks not of the ground John C. Calhoun has or may occupy. The South is not for disunion. She only requires her rights, and she cannot fail to get them, when such men as Webster and others are aiding her. The South can never consent to follow the recklessness of Mr. Calhoun. Even Mr. Foote, with all his devotion to the South, cannot consent to follow Mr. Calhoun in his wild schemes of dissolution. North Carolina has no idea of dissolution, when such patriotic men as Webster remain on the other side of the Potomac. Webster and the Union forever.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. W. G. Hall, Bookbinder, of New Berne, N. C. We will take pleasure in forwarding any work in his line of business, that may be left at our office.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

The Steamer Vanderbilt, Capt Marshall, was run into, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night last, between Charleston and Wilmington, by the barque Turk, from Boston for Savannah. From a letter published in the "Commercial" and signed by the passengers on board the steamer at the time, Capt. Marshall is cleared of all blame in the matter, and is entitled to great praise for his coolness and intrepidity in the hour of danger.

OUR PAPER.

We have recently gone to the expense of furnishing our office with a new font of Type, and can now furnish a paper printed on new type, entirely. It will be seen, that we have changed the name of the paper from "Goldsboro' Telegraph" to "North Carolina Telegraph;" and have also supplied our establishment with a good assortment of Fancy Job Type, &c

From the many very favorable notices we have received from our friends in different parts of the State, we concluded they would sustain us in our enterprise. We never expect to make a fortune in our present vocation; all we ask is a comfortable support for our labor—nothing more. As an evidence of the fact, we publish a paper the exact size of the Raleigh Register, before it was enlarged, (the price of which was $3, and cheap enough at that) at $2 in advance, $2 50 if not within 3 months, and $3 at the expiration of the year.—We have to raise a considerable amount of money to pay for our type, and we hope our patrons will forward us the *small* amount of their bills, that we may be enabled to meet the demands against us.

SPEECH OF MR. STANLY.

We learn from the Baltimore Sun of Friday last, that Mr. Stanly made a great speech in the House of Representatives on the Slavery question, the day preceding. We have seen no report of the speech, but should it come to hand in time, we will take pleasure in laying it before our readers next week.

ARRESTED.

We understand that Jas. H. Youngblood, against whom a true bill was found by the Grand Jury in Johnston county, for Kidnapping, was arrested and committed to jail in Raleigh last week. He will be tried at Johnston Superior Court, the fourth Monday in this month.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR MARCH, 1850,

Has been received, and contains, as usual, a number of interesting embellishments, and some excellent original articles. It will be read with interest.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

All will agree with us that the present session of Congress is fraught with great interest. We will therefore call the attention of our readers to the fact, that by sending $3 to the Hon. Jno. C. Rives, the whole Congressional Globe and Appendix will be forwarded to them, and a more interesting and valuable document cannot be purchased for the same money.

THE SLAVES OF CUBA.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says:

"I learn, from a good source, that it is known to the diplomatic circle in Washington, that the Captain General of the Island of Cuba has been directed by his Government to liberate all the slaves in case of a serious attempt at invasion or insurrection. That the Spanish Government has given out this hint, in an official form, I know."

All Hail, Louisiana!—An act passed the Senate of Louisiana, on the 19th ult., to provide a block of stone for the Washington Monument, bearing the following inscription: "*The State of Louisiana—ever loyal to the Constitution and the Union!*"

DISSOLVING THE UNION.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in a letter from Washington to a gentleman in Huntingdon, Pa. says, "we dissolve the Union here every day, but it heals up the following night, and the next morning is as sound and strong as if it had never been dissolved!"

ABUNDANT SLEIGHING.—A letter from Pittsfield New York, says:

"We have had ninety successive days of sleighing. Three full months the earth has been covered with an even, undrifted layer of snow, at no time exceeding one foot in depth, and for a great portion of the time less than six inches."

ATROCIOUS CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

On Wednesday, in the Criminal Court at Philadelphia, Samuel G. McClain, a "citizen sergeant," or whipper-in of recruits to the rendezvous of the United States army, in Philadelphia, was convicted of a conspiracy to deprive a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania of his liberty. The circumstances, says the North American, present one of the most atrocious cases of kidnapping upon record:

In March, 1847, during the Mexican war, an Irishman, named Charles Carroll, enlisted at the rendezvous here, and, after obtaining the bounty money, deserted. The usual reward of thirty dollars was offered for his apprehension. McClain, tempted by the paltry sum of government gold, conceived a plot to secure it, the wickedness of which has had few parallels in the annals of crime. He knew a young shipwright in Kensington by the name of Charles W. Carroll, with whom he was on terms, not only of intimacy, but the most confidential friendship. Conspiring with the recruiting sergeant of the rendezvous, an old Dutchman, named Smidt, who is now a fugitive from justice, he laid in wait for young Carroll, met him in the street in his working dress, on his way from dinner, and, with a black lie upon his tongue, made him believe that he was suspected of being the Carroll who had deserted; and professing to act the part of a friend, while, serpent-like, he was slowly, yet surely, entangling his unsuspecting victim in his slimy folds, he prevailed on him to go with him to the rendezvous and clear up the suspicion against him, and thus prevent himself from being subjected to the mortification of a public arrest.

Once at the rendezvous, Carroll was entrapped into a room, in which he was confined all night, and, when overpowered by sleep, handcuffed. He awoke in the morning, to find himself an ironed prisoner. He was forthwith conveyed in manacles down Chesnut street to the steamboat, and sent to New York, and from thence to Governor's Island. Here he was confined for thirty-five days in a black hole, with a log of wood for his pillow, and vermin for his companions; fed upon the meanest fare, forced to consort with the meanest and most degraded prisoners of the army, and subjected to the most menial and humiliating police duty about the fort.

At length he was arraigned before a court martial, and, upon the prejured evidence of Mr. McClain and Smidt, pronounced a deserter, and sentenced to receive one hundred and fifty lashes. Before the punishment was inflicted, however, the widow mother of Carroll, an elderly lady, whose sole support he was, traced him to New York, and sueing out a writ of *habeas curpus* before a civil tribunal of that city, established his innocence, and obtained his release.

McClain subsequently applied for and received the reward. The blackest feature of his guilt in the whole history of the villanous conspiracy, is the fact that, at the time poor Carroll was in a felon's cell, through *his* connivance, and a conviction upon his false oath, he went to his mother, and, inducing her to believe that her son, on discovering himself suspected, had taken the alarm and absconded, pretended the warmest sympathy for her, and proffered her his friendliest office.

All in all, a more monstrous case of villainy, has seldom been brought to light.

From the North Carolinian.

GREAT FALL OF FLESH AND BLOOD—EXTRORDINARY PHENOMENON IN SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

We received on Wednesday last, the following communication from Mister Clarkson, through Mr. Holland, of Clinton, and take great pleasure in laying the astonishing particulars before our readers:

On the 15th of February, 1850, there fell within 100 yards of the residence of Thos. M. Clarkson, in Sampson county, a shower of Flesh and Blood, about 30 feet wide, and as far as it was traced, about 250 or 300 yards in length. The pieces appeared to be flesh, liver, lights, brains and blood. Some of the blood ran on the leaves, apparently very fresh. Three of his (T. M. C's.) children were in it, and ran to their mother, exclaiming "Mother, there is meat falling!"—Their mother went immediately to see, but the shower was over; but there lay the flesh, &c. Neill Campbell, Esq., living close by, was on the spot shortly after it fell, and pronounced it as above. One of his children was about 150 yards from the shower, and came running to the rest saying he smelt something like blood. During the time it was falling there was a cloud overhead, having a red appearance like a wind cloud. There was no rain.

The above you may rely on, and by Mr. Holland you have pieces of the flesh, which are reduced in size by being kept so long.

Yours, &c. T. M. C.

The piece which was left with us, has been examined with two of the best microscopes in the place, and the existence of blood well established; but nothing was shown giving any indication of the character of the matter.

It has the smell, both in its dry state and when macerated in water, of putrid flesh; and there can scarcely be a doubt that it is such.

It is astonishing, and we may say provoking also, that an occurrence of the kind should happen within 13 miles of a village, (13 miles south-west of Clinton) of intelligent persons, and no one felt interest enough in it to go and get information about it. It is three weeks after it occurred before any account of it is sent to the press. An occurrence that is calculated to strike men with awe; and we are told that some persons listened to the relation of it and and looked upon it as an idle tale, deeming it impossible that such a thing could have occurred!

The cloud from which it fell is said to have been of a red appearance, which is the color ascribed to the clouds in former cases of this kind.

Although by no means frequent, this is not the first time that such an occurrence has taken place, even in this country. But as yet, the most learned are unable to give any rational conjecture as to the cause of such a singular phenomenon.

Northern Press on Mr. Webster's Speech.

Mr. Webster's speech commands a large share of notice in the public press at the North. All of them, with a few honorable exceptions, are denouncing him.

The Boston Transcript says:

"It cannot be denied that the speech of Mr. Webster has produced much surprise, and no little dissatisfaction among his friends here. Even the Atlas admits as much as this."

The Tribune, of Friday, simply says:

"We do not criticise the manner of Mr. Webster's speech; we do not find fault with its details; all that is of minor consequence. It is its substance that we pronounce unequal to the occasion, and unworthy of its author"

The Journal of Commerce, independent, is in raptures with the speech, and says:

"The whole country has cause to thank Mr. Webster for his faithfulness and courage in making these declarations, and others like them, knowing, as he must, that from a considerable fraction of his constituents he will, for so doing, be branded as an enemy both to God and man."

The Sun, neutral, thus speaks of Mr. Webster's speech:

"He placed his collossal shoulder to the wheel of the Union. His stand, is antipode to that of Mr. Calhoun, and is stronger, inasmuch as it is based upon the intelligent conviction of four-fifths of the American people, as well as upon immutable principles."

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, democratic, says of Mr. Webster's speech:

"We have read it with profound pleasure. His speech in the present crisis may be justly regarded as eminently bold and to the point.

The New York Courier says:

"We are gratified at the very emphatic manner in which he has stated, and enforced our constitutional duty in relation to fugative slaves, and we trust that, with his powerful aid, such a bill will be passed, at this session of Congress, as will compel the people of every State, to fulfil, in this respect, their constitutional obligations."

SOUTHERN CONVENTION ELECTION.—Gov. Towns, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation, recommending an election to be held in April next, for delegates to the Southern Convention.

The Texas Parkman Letter.

The New Orleans Delta has conversed with a gentleman direct from Washington, Texas, who took some pains to ascertain who was the writer of the letter published in the Delta, signed Oronoka, the writer of which confessed himself to be the murderer of Dr. Parkman, and adds:

"The letter signed "Oronoko," is dated in Washington, 28th of December, 1849. Our informant has ascertained, beyond all doubt, that an unknown and suspicious looking individual arrived in Washington about that time, who came from Boston, via Galveston and Houston. He remained at Washington but a few days. After remaining here a few days, he departed for Austin, where he entered his name in the register of the Orleans House as "John Weeks, Boston." The appearance of the stranger was calculated to excite suspicion. He was reserved and nervous. He did not remain long in Austin. He also cut out of the registry the entry of his name, which was compared with the handwriting of the letter of 'Oronoka,' and contains points of resemblance to that of 'Oronoka,' which are very palpable and striking."

A THUNDER CLAP—On the 1st of March, during the snow storm, a tremendous thunderbolt fell upon an immense oak tree, in Windsor Conn., ground parts of it to powder, and scattered the fragments, including the roots, over eight or ten acres of pasture. Some pieces were found 100 rods off. So vivid was the lightning that persons in sound sleep were awakened, and the explosion, it is said, was so loud as to shake every house to its foundation.

DEATH OF A BROTHER OF HENRY CLAY.—The last surviving full brother of the Hon. Henry Clay, the Rev. Porter Clay, died at the city of Camden, in Arkansas, on the 16th ultimo, in the 71st year of his age. It is said that, like his distinguished brother, he was, in all the attainments of education, self-made. Although his career was less known, he was distinguished and endeared to the circle of his acquaintances by his quiet and unobtrusive virtues, by his perfect uprightness of conduct, and by his fervent devotion, in and out of the pulpit, to the Christian religion.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER ST. JOHN—*Great Loss of Life.*—A telegraphic dispatch from Cahuba to the Montgomery Advertiser, gives the following particulars of the terrible loss of the steamer Orline St. John.

"The Orline St. John was burned at 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., a few miles above Bridgeport, Alabama.

"Thomas B. Carson and son, of Dallas county; F. H. Brooks, Judge Tindsley, of Mobile. Thomas Stephens, printer, of Camden; Mr. McCain and mother; Mrs. Hall and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn, of S. C., and the second mate of the boat, were lost. Every lady and child on board were lost. The total number lost is reported to be thirty-six!—seven of them ladies. But one trunk was saved of all that was on board."

☞ The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the 11th day of April to be observed in that State as a day of fasting.

☞ Mrs. Partington is said to have expressed an opinion that "there is no blessing like that of health, particularly when you are sick."

DANVILLE RAILROAD.—The bill authorising the guarantee of the bonds of the Danville Railroad company, to amount of $200,000, to enable them to lay down the heavy rail, was passed on Saturday evening, in the Virginia House of Delegates—ayes 48, noes 46.

Arrival of the Canada.

14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on Friday evening at 8½ o'clock.

M. Bois Le Compte, French Minister to the United States, arrived in the Canada. Henry Wykoff, bearer of dispatches to Washington, is also a passenger.

FRANCE.

Paris is quiet, though serious disturbances have occurred in the Southern provinces. The Government is concerting more effectual measures to quell demonstration of dissatisfaction, for which purpose the country has been divided into four grand military divisions, over which Generals have been placed with extraordinary powers of command.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Emperor has recovered from his recent indisposition. The ministry has published in extenso its projects for the formation of the Austro-Germanic customs and Political Union. The memorandum recommends the abolition of prohibiting duties and substitution of such protective duties as may be required. This is regarded as an important measure, and one much calculated to advance the mercantile interest of the Union.

The Austrian Minister at Athens had orders to act in concert with the Russian Charge.

The fleet is to be increased two frigates of sixty, and a corvette of thirty guns.

The people of Hungary are begining to express their feeling of hatred towards the government.

The sentence of death passed on twenty-three Hungarian officers, on the sixteenth of January, has been commated by Baron Haynau, to terms of imprisonment in irons, varying from five to fifteen years.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The refugees have been sent to the Adriatic provinces of Turkey.

The recent attempt to assassinate Kossuth, is being investigated by the Turkish government.

GREECE.

In the settlement of this paltry affair the mediation of France has been accepted by Lord Palmerston, and M. Gros has been appointed to carry the good offices of his government into effect, but it is thought that if England does not moderate her demands that reconcination will be improbable.

Meanwhile the blockade extended along the whole coast, has continued with unabated vigor. Several Greek steamers and small vessels of war, together with a host of merchantmen, have been seized and sent to Malta, Corfu and other stations.

Austria and Russia had placed some corvettes at the command of Greece, but of course they are not available, as Admiral Parker's fleet is too strong for such a force to contend with.

Most people in England look upon it as a demonstration on the part of Lord Palmerston against Russia, with the view of checking the Czar's operations against Turkey. If so, it has been a failure.

It is said, but not credited, that the island of St. Peuza has been seized by Admiral Parker. The feeling in England is against the policy of such a movement.

Dispatches were received in Paris on Monday, of a satisfactory nature, but nothing definite has yet been done towards a settlement of the affair.

IRELAND.

From Ireland the news is not important.

THE MARKETS.

During the past fortnight Cotton has declined ¼ penny. The quotations are for fair Orleans, 6¾d; Mobile, 6¾; and Uplands 6¾, for fair. Sales of the fortnight 42,000 bales, of which 14,000 were taken on speculation.

Corn market dull, and prices nominal. Yellow 27 a 28s.; white 30s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 22.—Prices have given way ⅛ per lb. in some instances; during the depreciation on Wednesday, sales were made a ¼ decline. Yesterday, however, a more active demand shown itself. During the day, 5,000 were sold—about 2,000 being on speculation, giving a steadier appearance to proceedings; and this morning the same revived inquiry continues. Fair Uplands and Mobile are now at 6¾ and New Orleans 6⅞. Six thousand American taken on speculation, and 580 for export. Sales of the week 20,000.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun]

WASHINGTON, March 8.

I learn that Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, has been nominated by the President, Charge to the Court of Vienna, in place of Col. Webb, rejected by the Senate. This information is not official, but it comes to me so directly and reliably, that I have no doubt of its truth.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.

Preston W. Farrar, Esq., Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, died at Baton Rouge, on Thursday last, after a brief illness. His loss is deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The sales of cotton yesterday amounted to 5,000 bales—prices unchanged: Middling 10⅜ a 10⅝ cents per lb. The sales of the week amount in all to 17,000 bales.

The stock of cotton at present on hand, including all on shipboard, amounts to 227,000 bales. The receipts are 128,000 bales behind this time last year.

NEW YORK, March 11.

There is a good demand for naval stores, and sales making at 33 a 33½ cts. for spirits turpentine, and $2,75 per bbl. for crude.

BUFFALO, March 11.

Our city was visited with quite a distressing calamity yesterday. About two o'clock in the morning, fire was discovered issuing from the North American hotel. In consequence of the great scarcity of water the flames progressed rapidly, and soon laid the entire establishment in ruins. Among the most prominent buildings destroyed are the North American Hotel, the Lafayette Church, the Bloomer House, or Hall, the Globe Saloon, and several large stores.—The entire row of wooden buildings, extending from Main to Washington street, was consumed, thus depriving thirty-four families of their homes, some of whom are very poor, and have been thrown upon the world destitute. A number of other buildings were burnt and more or less injured. This fire was in the heart and most beautiful part of the city. The entire loss is estimated at $300,000—consisting of houses, merchandise, &c.—about one half of which is covered by insurance.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.

A fire occurred here on Sunday morning, which totally destroyed the Planters' Tobacco Warehouse, in the occupancy of several mercantile firms. The loss is estimated at $150,000, which is partially insured.

THOUGHT BETTER OF IT.—A young and handsome lady, bound for California from Boston, last Monday, in the California packet, got sea-sick, and insisted on being put ashore in the pilot-boat. It was blowing roosters and chimney-pots, but she went ashore, nevertheless. She thought it was better to have her will in the bay than make her *will* on the ocean. So like the women—pronounced *whim-men*, naturally.

DEPOPULATION BY CHOLERA.—The Natchez Free Trader, of the 27th ultimo, announces the entire depopulation of the thriving village of Trinity, in Louisiana, about thirty miles distant from Natchez. It says:

That awful scourge, the Asiatic cholera, desended upon the population with a fatality almost unheard of. Ten or twelve physicans, resident there, or called in from the adjacent country, were scarcely able to save a patient who had been taken sick. Flight was the only safety for the well, and death only reigned in Trinity.

MARRIED,

On the 7th inst., on Long Creek, in New Hanover county, by M. C. Collins, Esq., Dr. John C. Broadhurst, of Long Creek Bridge, and formerly of Wayne county, to Mrs. Ann Jane Henry, daughter of Edward D. Walker, Sr.

MILITARY EQUIPAGE.

A SPLENDID UNIFORM for a Captain, with Cap and Plume, nearly new, is offered for sale cheap.

Enquire at this Office.

March 14, 1850. 20

North State Division S. of T.

Meet in their Division Room, in Goldsboro' every alternate Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and intervening Mondays, at 7 o'clock, P. M. 20

Dr. C. F. Dewey.

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE GOLDSBOROUGH HOTEL.

W. T. DORTCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Duplin, Wayne, Edgecomb and Nash Counties.

All business committed to his care will receive early attention.

July, 1849. 39

THOMAS RICHARDSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

March 21, 1849. 24

C. C. BATTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Attends the Courts of Wake and the adjacent Counties. All business entrusted to him, will be promptly attended to.

He is prepared to make out and procure all SOLDIER'S CLAIMS, of every description, at short notice, according to prescribed forms.

Nov. 15, 1849. 4—

JOHN SIRMONS,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

In the house formerly occupied as the Printing Office of the Patriot,

GOLDSBORO' N. C.

☞ Gentlemen leaving work with him to make or repair, may depend upon having their jobs completed at the appointed time. 20—y.

Important Sales

And Hiring of Negroes.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the late John McLeod, will sell on a credit of six months, at Bona Vista, in Johnston county, on the 22d and 23d days of March next, a large quantity of Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, Hay, &c.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be hired out, until the first day of January next, several valuable Slaves, bequeathed to the widow.

They will also sell at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 26th day of March next, it being Tuesday of Superior Court, on a credit of twelve months, all the Turpentine Lands of the late Col. McLeod, lying on the east side of Neuse River, containing about Two Thousand Acres, in various tracts. Said land will be sold in separate parcels, to suit purchasers.

ALSO, at the same time and place, a tract of Three or Four Hundred Acres, on the west side of Neuse, on Poplar Branch. NATHAN WILLIAMS,
H. W. HUSTED,
Executors.

Johnston County, Feb. 28. 19 3t.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Duplin County, on the 2nd of January, 1848, a negro boy by the name of ISAAC, about 31 years of age, dark complexion, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, and quick spoken. *He* is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of Falling Creek and Mill Creek, in the counties of Wayne and Johnston, where he has a wife living at David Cogdell's. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, in Duplin county, or lodged in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again.

THEOPHILUS BARFIELD.

Duplin, Feb. 4, 1850. 15—

MANUFACTURING Establishment.

JOSEPH WOLTERING (for a number of years Foreman in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Blacksmith Shop) respectfully announces to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounded counties, that he is prepared to manufacture

LOCKS of all descriptions, Guns and Pistols Carriage springs, Mill work Brass Castings, and in short anything in Machine and Blacksmith work. He is also prepared to execute Beel-Hanging at the shortest notice.

Also, has on hand an extensive assortmet of Locks of all kinds at prices from 10 cents to 20 dollars; Edgetools an assortment of Axes, Drawing-knives, Hatchets, Hammers, Files of various descriptions, and a number of articles in his line too tedious to mention.

All orders faithfully executed at the lowest preices, and new work entrusted to his care will be warranted. Orders from a distance will be attended to and executed at the shortest notice. His Establishment will be found at the Raleigh Railroad Depot.

Reparing in his line performed with neatness and despatch. Also, a general assortment of Guns and Pistols constantly on hand.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, June 29, 1849.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMPS, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated System; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of dragging and pricking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the Blood, promote the secretions, and never in the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation, which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe case of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS

Certificates and Testimonials

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper:

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

'Truth is stranger than Fiction"

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for years after, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Further: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect either than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral labors; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC NECKLACE

is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES
132 Broadway, New York.

For sale by A. C. EVANS & BRO.
Wilmington, March 13. 20

Election of Lt. Colonel

FOR 28TH REGIMENT.

AN Election will be held for a Lt. Colonel in the 28th Regiment, North Carolina Militia, at the Court House in Smithfield, on Saturday the 23d inst., to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. W. F. S. Alston.

By order of Brig. Gen. COX.

Smithfield, March 4. 3t

New Drug and Medicine Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected Stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Paint, Medicines, &c., &c.; consisting in part of the following, together with a great many articles not usually kept in Drug Stores:

2 casks Epsom Salts, Eng.; 1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda; half do. Cream Tartar; 1 do. Carb. or Sal. Soda; 1 cask Castor Oil; 12 boxes Enens' Plasters; 6 do. India Rubber Plasters, 12 do. Fahnestock Vermifuge; 1 box Peery's Dead Shot; 6 bxs. Ger. Cough Drops; 6 do. Sands' Sarsaparilla; 4 do. Bristols' do; 6 do Townsends' do; 6 do. Bulls' do; 4 do. German Cologne; 1 do. French do; 4 Cs. Calabria Licorice; Spunge for Surgical purposes; do. coarse Baliama; 2 dozen Cod Liver Oil Rushtons; 1 do. Rieime Tonique for the hair; 2 do. Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia; Lunar Caustic—*pure*; Denarcotized Opium; Citric Acid, 1 cs. Pul. Rhubarb, East India; 1 do. do. Turkey; Copevia Cupsules; Pills—Sugar Coated; Thompson's Eye Water;

ALSO.

3000 lbs. pr'e White Lead; 2,500 lbs. extra do; 2,000 lbs. No. 1. do; 300 lbs. Venetian red in oil; 500 lbs do. do. dry; Prusian Blue; Turkey Umber; 225 gallons Linseed Oil, Fayetteville; 12dozen Hair Brushes assorted: Paint Brushes a large assortment; White Wash brushes; Portrait do; Tooth, Fail and Flesh Brushes; 6 doz. Bay Rum; Matches perfumed; Phosphorus; Phosphate Ammonia; Qumine, Farr's and Rosengarten's; Sulphate Morphine; Acetate do; Iodine resublimed; Iodine Patassium, English and French; do. Iron; do. Lead; Mercury; Calomel, English; Citrate of Iron & Quinine; do. do Solubie; Oil of Ergot; do. do. Neroli; do. do. Cedrat; Kreosote; 1 gross Sedletz Powders; 1-2 do. Soda Mustard, English and American; Pro. to Carb Iron; 250 lbs. Spanish Brown dry; 700 lbs. do. do. in oil; 50 lbs. Chrome Green in oil; 10 lbs. do. Yellow in oil; 100 lbs. pr'e Verdigris in oil; 75 lbs. Paris Green; Patent Black; Lamp Black; CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID best quality.

His terms are CASH; but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.

C. DuPRE.

Druggist and Pharmaceutist.

Wilmington, N. C. Febv. 21. 18—

EVERETTSVILLE FEMALE

ACADEMY.

The Winter session of this School will commence on the first day of January next, under the management of Miss Sherbrooke, who is eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, aided by a competent Assistant.

TERMS.

Primary English Branches per Session of five months,	$7 00
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry &c.	12 50
French, Drawing, Painting and Ornamental Needle work, each	5 00
Music with use of Piano,	18 00
Board per month,	6 00

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewels &c., are furnished to the Students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB.
Sec'ty of Board Trustees.

Nov. 23. 1849 5—tf

To House Builders and others.

THE subscriber has on hand, finished and finishing, 5,500 lights of Sash, and 617 feet of Window Blinds, which can be bought very low for Cash.

He also continues to make Coffins, at the shortest notice, and on terms that shall be satisfactory.

ALONZO J. WILLIS.

New Berne, February 18, 1850. 17

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

H. BOLTON,

NO. 231, BALTIMORE STREET,

(Second door West of Charles street, South side,)

BALTIMORE,

Where a complete assortment of

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING,

Made up in the most fashionable style, may always be found. Also, a fine assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Which he will make up to order, at the shortest notice, and in the latest styles, at very reduced prices, FOR CASH. ☞ Clothing warranted to fit.

☞ ON THE SECOND FLOOR, will be found a large stock of CLOTHING, always on hand, suitable for the Country Trade, as low as they can be bought in the United States. 13 1y.

Goldsboro' Advertisements

Saddle and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber thankful for the liberal support heretofore received, begs leave to inform the citizens of Wayne, and the adjoining counties that he has removed to his new Shop on East Centre Street, next door to the Odd Fellow's Hall And having just returned from the North with a new Stock of materials, is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, and hopes by strict attention to the same, to merit a still greater share of public patronage. Saddles and harness made to order at the shortest notice. Repairing neatly executed.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Raw *Hides* taken in exchange for Saddlery.

Goldsboro', Dec'r 8th 1849. 7—t

MORE GOLD!!!

Davis & Langston,

WHEELRIGHTS.

MULBERRY STREET

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing vehicles of every description.

JAS. J. DAVIS. JNO. LANGSTON.

Nov. 25th, 1849. 5 1y.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the night of the 3rd January, 1850 a small spotted Dog, with black ears, and will recognize the name of Lad. Any information concerning him, will be thankfully received, and the person delivering him to me, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH A. INGRAM.

Goldsboro', Jan. 26th, 1849. 14—

SUMMERLIN & HAMLET'S LIVERY STABLE.

(*Opposite Mrs. Borden's Hotel.*)

The subscribers keeps constantly on hand and for hire, a fine collection of Horses, both Saddle and *Harness*, suitable for persons of every age, sex, or condition.

Also a very superb and elegant variety of vehicles, Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, &c. &c. which can be hired on REASONABLE terms, and always ready.

Persons desiring it, can be conveyed to any part of the State, accompanied by skillful and accommodating drivers. Passengers arriving in the RAIL ROAD CARS, and wishing private conveyances, will find us ready at all times to attend their calls.

WM. G. SUMMERLIN.
RICHARD W. HAMLET.

GOLDSBORO' LIVERY STABLES

The Proprietor of this Establishment having added to the comfort and neatness of his Stables, feels assured that he cannot be surpassed by any one in this line of business.

Its location is immediately on the Rail Road opposite the Water Station, and also very convenient to the *Hotel*.

He is prepared at all times to accommodate a large number of horses by the day, week, month, or year.

TO Passengers.—Riding vehicles of every kind, neat and in good order, **SADDLE** and harness **Horses,** faithful and experienced drivers, all kept constantly on hand to hire. By which means, he can convey passengers and their baggage to all parts of the State.

Drovers! come and try me! you cannot find accommodation better suited to your business

JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Goldsboro' N. C. *Nov.* 10th, 1849. 3-

WAYNE HOTEL,

IN GOLDSBORO' N. C.

The Subscriber having thoroughly refited the House lately occupied by William Robinson, on the West side of the Rail Road, is now prepared to receive and entertain visiters. The accommodations in all respects, will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for families, are fitted up with care. The servants have been selected from the best to be obtained, and experienced Ostlers have been employed to take charge of Horses.

The Subscriber will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

JOHN P. SANFORD.

Goldsboro' Jan. 10th 1850. 11tf

Copartnership.

The subscribers have this day entered into copartnership, under the name of

TURNAGE & WARTERS,

at the store next to the Wayne *Hotel*, where they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a full stock of

Family Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., where they will be glad to serve their friends at all hours. In connection with their house is a Bar, where will always be found a supply of choice liquors.

S. B. TURNAGE,
T. WARTERS.

February 1, 1850. 15—

☞ S. B. TURNAGE takes this occasion to return thanks to his former customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favors. persons in arrears for Groceries or at the Bar, are requested to come forward and close their accounts, without delay.

Soda Fount for Sale.

The undersigned has an excellent Soda Fount that can be bought cheap for Cash, or on 6 months time, with note and good security.

JNO. H. CRAWFORD.

Smithfield, Jan. 21. 13 3m.

Newbern Advertisements.

Newbern Hotel,

BY

JOHN CHARLOTTE,

NEWBERN, N. C.

JOSEPH CARTER,

Forwarding, Receiving and COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NEWBERN, N. C.

REFERENCES.—Chas Slover, Alex. Mitchell, Wm. P. Moore.

Newbern, July 1849. 41-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir and Jones, that he keeps always on hand, a large and good assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Made under his own eye, which he will sell low for Cash. He has a number of excellent workmen employed, and is prepared to make to order any article in his line out of the best materials, on short notice, at low prices. Orders thankfully received

WESLEY GRAY.

New Berne, July 24, 1849. 41-1y

THE OLD NORTH STATE

JEWELRY STORE.

The subscriber continues to keep at his Store on Pollok-street, a full and choice assortment of

Gold and Silver Jewelry;

Among which are—

Gold and Silver *WATCHES,*
" " *SPECTACLES,*
" Finger and Ear Rings,
Breast Pins, Pencil Cases, Pens and Keys,
Fine Gold, Guard and Fob Chains,
Table and Tea Spoons, warranted Pure Silver,
Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Waiters in sets, and Clocks, and other Time pieces, of every description; together with almost every other article usually kept in a fancy Jewelry Store.——N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired and warranted.

ELIJAH FERGUSON.

New Bern July. 21. 41-1

W. G. HALL,

BOOK BINDER AND

Stationer,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Work left at this Office will be promptly attended to. 14—3m

E. PRICE & SON,

Marble Yard.

BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND, FORMERLY OF NORWARK, CT.

Monuments, Tombstones, Fire-place Facings, Paint Stones and Mullers, Hearthstones, &c.

E. PRICE & SON, are prepared to execute all orders for the above articles at very moderate prices. *Orders* left with Dibble & Bro's. Newbern, N C., or J. J. Doughty, Washington, will receive prompt attention.

Newbern, Nov. 22. 5—tf

WM. P. MOORE,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND

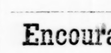
Commission Merchant,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Encourage Home Industry!

Union Point Factory.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has now in operation his



Steam Factory,

On Union Point, foot of East Front Street, for the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds & Doors.

He is prepared to make these articles in the best style, at short notice, and at New York Prices He is ready to contract for any quantity on terms the most reasonable.

ALONZO J. WILLIS.

NEWBERN, July 21. 41-1y

W. F. S. Alston, Agent at Goldsboro'.

D. McPherson, " Smithfield.

WM. P. MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries,

NEWBERN, N. C

WM. T. WILLIS,

Draper and Tailor,

Would respectfully present himself to the *Counties* immediately connected with the general trade at NEWBERN: That he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of GOODS adapted to GENTLEMEN'S WARE.

Gentlemen visiting Newbern are requested to call and examine my Stock, as I keep a large and well selected assortment. Keeping the best WORKMEN from the NORTH, I am persuaded those persons most difficult to please must be suited.

Newbern, N. C. July 23. 41-1y

ALONZO T. JERKINS,

Forwarding, Receiving, Commission Merchant and General Agent,

FOR THE SALE OF

Ton Timber, Naval Stores, Produce, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C.

July 23, 1849. 14-1y

DAVID S. WILLIS.

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,

NEWBERN N. C.

HAS just returned from the North, with a New and general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.—which he offers to the citizens of Wayne, and adjoining Counties at prices which only need testing to prove satisfactory Purchasers are respectfully invited to give him a call, and judge for themselves.

Newbern, Oct 20th 1849

Wilmington Advertisements.

For Sale,

From 5 to 22 Shares of Commercial Bank Stock, by HART & POLLEY.

Wilmington, Feb. 18, 17—4t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

S. & D. TELLER have just received, and are constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING; among them may be found a splendid assortment of Silks, French Merino, Colored Flannels, for lady's Sacks, Muslin de Laines, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Alpaccas, with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, which the public are invited to call and examine. Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS.

Wilmington, Dec. 14. 8

JUST RECEIVED,

5 Casks of excellent Cheese;
5 bags of Rio Coffee;
Hhds, and bbls of best Cuba, Molasses, new crop. Low for cash at
GEO. H. KELLY'S.

Wilmington, Jan 22. 14—

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens and particularly of the Physicians in the town, and the surrounding country, to his stock of

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals.

which he warrants of the best quality.

He has also an extensive assortment of Paints, Colored Paints, ground and otherwise, *Oils*, White Lead, Dye Stuffs, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, &c. The Paints, Oils, and White Lead, he offers at Ten to Fifteen per cent. lower than have ever been offered in this market of like quality.

It is quite useless to go into a general enumeration of the articles offered for sale. Suffice it to say, he has almost every article in the Medical and Domestic line, usually kept in Drug Stores, and may be found at his establishment, on the North side of Market street, a few doors above Front, at the store formerly occupied by Peirson & Kelly

It is his intention to offer no articles for sale, but such as is believed to be the best of the kind. He has appropriated much labor and care in the selection of his general stock, and returns his thanks to those who have examined and pronounced his assortment as very superior in quality.

His terms are CASH; but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.

Wilmington, Dec.—8 C. DuPRE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public, that he has and is constantly receiving a large and well selected assortment of *Drugs*, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, *Window* glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent medicines, etc. consisting in part of the following

DRUGS.

Castor oil by the gallon and bottle, calomel, seidlitz and soda powders, opium, epsom and glauber salts, aloes, myrrh, sarsaparilla, spirits ammonia, potash, digitalis, rhubarb ippecac, jalap, barley, sago, tartaric acid, seidlitz mixture, cream tartar, bi. carb, soda, sal soda.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph. quinine, do. morphine, do. act. iodine, iodide potass, lactate of iron, citrate of iron, citrate of iron and quinine, ammon tart. of iron, veratrine, velarianate of zinc, iodide of lead.

PAINTS.—White lead, dry do ground in oil, pure extra and No. 1, black lead, dry and ground in oil, chrome green, do ground in oil, chrome yellow, do ground in oil, venitian red, dry and in oil, spanish brown, dry and in oil, yellow ochre, dry and in oil, terra de sienna, umber, lamp black, litharge, coach, japan, and copal varnish, linseed oil, train oil, lamp oil, best winter bleached sperm oil, for family use.

DYE-STUFFS.—Indigo, madder, copperas, logwood, red sanders, annatto.

WINDOW-GLASS.—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 20, etc.

PAINT and VARNISH BRUSHES,—Paint brushes, from No. 6 to 000000, sash tools, No. 1 to No. 8, varnish brushes, No. 1 to 000.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's sarsaparilla,
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do. } in quart bottles.
Sands' sarsaparilla,
Sands' Iodide of sarsaparilla,
Webster's do
India Cholagogue, House's Indian Tonic, Indian and *Swaim's* Panacea, Wistar's Balsom of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup of wild cherry Olasaonian balsam, Peery's dead shot, Fafinestock's Vermifuge, Kellinger's Linament, Jayne's Alterative, Carminative balsam, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, Exporant, Wistar's, Peter's Leidy's, Blood, Jayne's sanative' Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, Clickener's, Wright's Indian, Madam Hill's Venus, and Champion's Pills, McAllister's, Harrison's, Gray's and Tousey's Ointment, Moffat's Phoenix Bitters.

FOR JELLIES, PASTRY, ETC—Cooper's Isinglass, Preston's Ext's. of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose water, Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon, and Cloves, Black and Red Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, *Nutmegs*, Mace, Tonqua Beans, Jamaica and Race Ginger.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES—French German, and American Cologne, Am. Cologne, by the pint and quart, Rousel's, Crary's, and Hauel's shaving cream, Military shaving soap, Hauel's Nymph soap, Jones' Chemical soap, Barry's Tricopherous, Jayne's Hair Tonic, *Hauel's* Eau lustral, *Hauel's* Liquid *Hair* Dye, Phalon's Hair Invigorator, Castor Oil Pomatum, Ox marrow, Bear's Oil, Macassar, do., Antique do., Indian do., 50 dozen assorted Fancy soaps, 16 do. *Hair* brushes, assorted, 25 do. Fine Tooth brushes, assorted, 6 do. Nail do., 6 do. shaving do. Plain and Fancy note paper, plain and fancy note envelopes, letter do., plain and fancy letter paper, Fancy Motto seals, Transparent and plain wafers, Cold Cream in jars and bottles, Rose Lip salve, black Pomatum, plain and fancy Toilet bottles, Pink ball, Pink sausers, Fancy Rouge, Alabaster powder, prepared Chalk in balls, Toilet powder, Puff and boxes, Charcoal Tooth paste, Amber do. Orris do., Orris Tooth Powder, Charcoal do., powder, Money wallets, Tobacco do., India Rubber, Drawing pencils, India Rubber ballst Lubin's *French* Extracts, a large variety, Essence bouquet, Scent bags, Cigar cases, etc.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemists
N. E. Corner of Front and Market

Gregory & Griswold, Agents, Goldsboro', N. C.

Wilmington, Dec. 9

Wilmington Advertisements.

NEW SUPPLY OF FURNITURE

AT THE WELL KNOWN

New York Furniture Warehouse.

G. & W. A. GWYER, PROPRIETORS.

WE have just received a large stock of ornamental and useful Furniture, which is open to the inspection of the Ladies. We are determined to dispose of our goods at very low prices, and think the cash system the most favorable mode of doing business; by this means customers can supply themselves at New York rates Persons about to commence house-keeping, hotel keepers, and all persons in need of our stock, are requested to call. Among our assortment may be found the following articles:

Mahogany Sofas and Divans, newest patterns.
do Dining Tables;
Black Walnut Dining Tables;
do do and Cherry Tea Tables;
Mahogany stuffed Rockers;
do and Gilt frame Looking Glasses;
do French Bedsteads;
do Secretaries and Counting-house Desks
do Side Tables;
do do do Marble Top;
do Wardrobes;
do and Marble Top Bureaus;
do do do Centre Tables;
do do do Washstands
do Hat Stands;
Black Walnut Parlor Chairs;
Maple do do
Fancy Cane Seat do
do Rush do do
Black Walnut and Maple Rockers;
Mahogany stuffed seat Nurse do
Wood Seat Rockers;
Office *Chairs* and *Cushions*;
Cheap Wash Stands and Toilet Table s;
Cheap Bureaus and Wood Seat Chairs;
Children's Chairs, a great variety;
Cottage Bedsteads;
High Post do sacking bottom;
do Slat bottom;
Field Bedsteads, screw, cord and slat bottom;
Low Post Bedsteads, cord and slat bottom;
Black Walnut, Cherry, and Willow Cradles;
Double and single Cotts,
Willow Waggons and Children's Rocking Horses, Reading Tables, Meat Safes, Gilt and Britania Spittoons, Towel Rocks and Bird cages, chairs for the sice, Moss, Hair, and STRAW MATTRASSES

In fact, a large miscellaneous stock of useful goods. Persons from the country are requested to call, as we solicit an examination of our stock and prices. Goods packed for transportation.

Wilmington Jan 17. 12—

CAN BE FOUND AT THE NEW

FAMILY GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.

5 half barrels of Extra Fulton Market Beef; 6 kitts A 1 No 1 Mackerel. 6 do. No. 1 Salmon, 5 barrels superior Molasses, 4 kitts Sounds and Tongues, a fine article, half barrel Salmon A No. 1 at 10c per pound. 4 quarter barrels A No 1 Mackerel, 2 half do. 8 kegs superior Goshen Butter All low for cash, at GEORGE H. KELLY'S

Wilmington, December 20 9—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of *Goods*, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool *Salt*;
3,509 bushels *Turk's* Island do
86 bbls Rectified Whiskey;
12 do Old Monongahela Whiskey, 12 years old.
41 do do Apple Brandy;
26 do New England Rum;
1 cask Cherry Bounce;
1 hhd Jamaica Rum;
3 cask Cogniac Brandy;
10 barrels Cider Vinegar;
5 hhds Cuba Molasses;
3 do New Orleans Molasses;
60 bags Rio and *Laguyra* Coffee;
27 barrels brown Sugars;
Bags Pepper, *Spice* and *Ginger*;
Barrels Copperass, Salts, and Saltpetre;
Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese;
13,000 lbs Bacon hams, sides, an shoulders;
220 pieces handsome Prints;
3 bales Cotton Oznaburgs;
3 do do 4-4 Fayetteville Sheeting;
Blue *Homespun*, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys Lindseys, and Negro Blankets;
1,000 bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12;

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of Dry *Goods* and *Groceries*, Persons in want of goods may assured that I can sell them as *cheap* as can be bought in the place. OWEN HOLMES.

Wilmington, Oct 5. 51 1y.

J. A. Parker,

Wilmington, N. C.

HOUSE, SHIP, & SIGN PAINTER,

Imitator of Wood and Marble, Glazier, Paper-Hanger, and Gilder,

Is prepared to do any kind of work in the above line, either in town or country. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of

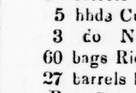
Paints, Oil, Glass, and Putty.

—ALSO—

Agent for Sashes, Doors and Blinds, of one of the best manufactories at the North. Orders promptly attended to.

☞ Jas Griswold, Esq on application, will furnish prices.

Wilmington, February 18, 1850. 17—1y.



SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c, of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of

Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,

which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship He has also a large assortment of

Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.

and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for CASH. or on SHORT CREDIT to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

Wilmington, Dec. 1849. 8 1y

Wilmington Advertisements.

S. P. POLLEY'S,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory.

Turpentine and Whiskey Stills and Worms made and repaired at the shortest notice. Also, have always on hand Rosin strainers, Dippers, Skimmers, Pumps, Stoves, Grates, Oil and Camphine Lamps, Guns, Pistols, Flasks, Percussion caps, and a general assortment of Britania and Japan ware &c &c at New York prices. Wilmington N. C.

Jan. 10, 1850. 11-1y

JUST RECEIVED.

At the Book Store.—A large and Beautiful assortment of plain and fancy note paper, suitable for Wedding and Party invitations.

The largest stock of Letter, Foolscap, Printing and Wrapping paper ever offered for sale in this market.

L. H. PIERCE.

Wilmington, Nov. 14th. 5—

FOR SALE AT THE NEW BOOK STORE.

A New Style of Music Port Folios.

THE most convenient and useful article ever presented to the public; they are so constructed that pieces of Music can be filed away without difficulty, thus preserving it whole and clean until a sufficient quantity has been obtained for binding, when it can be detached from the Port folio without the slightest injury, leaving it for further use.

ALSO, a variety of new Articles, such as Fancy paper weights, Ladies Toilets Cushions, &c. &c.

L. H. PIERCE.

Wilmington. Nov14th. 5—

Geo. H. Kelley's

New Family Grocery and Provision Store, on Water st., next door to A. A. Warnet's.

Will be found constantly on hand, such as bags of Rio and Laguira Coffee, bbls and hhds of Potorico ditto, bbls of clarified, crushed, and powdered sugars, boxes and casks of cheese, sacks salt, barrels of butter and soda crackers, boxes of soda, sugar, and pic nic crackers, barrels and half barrels of best canal flour, bags, boxes, and kegs of buckwheat, firkins of best butter, half barrels of best Fulton market beef, jars and kegs of pickles, molasses by the barrel, boxes sperm, adamantine, and tallow candles, kegs of powder and bags shot, half and quarter barrels and kitts of No. 1 mackerel and salmon, pepper, spice, ginger, cloves, mace, nutmegs, copperas, brimstone, allum, soap, snuff by the barrels, bladder and bottle, lamp, train, and linseed oils. A fine assortment of Hollow-ware and crockery, in fine, all that belongs to such an establishment, except spirituous liquors All will be sold low for Cash Persons would do well to call before buying elsewhere. Wilmington, Dec 19 —— 9

C. H. LIPPITT,

HAVING REMOVED to the store lately occupied by Messrs. **Anderson** and **Young**, and known as the ANDERSON STORE, has

Just Received

a general asssortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c,

adapted to the wants of the town and country

C. H. L. respectfully invites his customers to continue their trade with him at his new stand, he would also, say to the customers of Messrs. Anderson & Young, that having succeeded to their business stand (They having gone out of trade) he is desirous of succeeding to their business also, and believes he can offer inducements for their old customers to trade with him. They are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods and judge for themselves.

Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 13th 1849 51-1y

Books, Stationery,

AND

FANCY ARTICLES!

L. H. PIERCE.

BOOK SELLER, STATIONER,

AND

Dealer in Fancy Articles and Paper Hangings

Respectfully calls attention to a large stock of Books, etc., which he has recently received from the North,—consisting of Miscellaneous works, School Books, *Histories*, Biographies, Works of great men, Travels, Poetry, Song Books. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books, etc.

ALSO, *Parlor* and *Travelling* Writing Desks, Port folios, *Paper Mache*, a beautiful article, *Morocco*, Gilt and plain.

AND a Variety of fancy Ink stands; Articles for worsted work, viz: *Patterns* of various styles, Worsted Needles, *Perforated* Boards and Cards, Canvass, etc. etc.

ALSO, *Steel* Beads, Silk Twist, *Tassels*, Rings, *Purse* and Bag Clasps, all of which will be sold low.

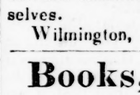
Wilmington, Nov. 14th. 4—

CARPETS, CARPETS.

100 PIECES carpeting from 25 to $1 50 cts. a yard, 25 pr cent cheaper than a any other Merchants.

by C. H. LIPPITT.

Washington and Lafayette HOTEL.



THE subscriber having taken the WASHINGTON HOTEL in connection with the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE *HOTEL*, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady BOARDERS

The *Hotel* has been thoroughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His *TABLE* will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and His *BAR* supplied with the best of Liquors.

DAVID THALLY.

Wilmington, *N. C.*, Oct 13, 1849—[1 y.

Wilmington Cards.

S. R. Ford,

WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing Stones;

And in short, any article called for of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.

W. F. S. Alston, Agent, Goldsboro' N. C.

Nov. 23. —5

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

In all its Varities,

Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c

Front street, Near Market,

WILMINGTON, N. C

GEORGE GWYER. WM. A. GWYER.

J. D. LOVE,

DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRASSES, &c.

Rock Spring. WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 1, 1849. 38-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

A. Martin. *M. Cronly*

July, 1849. 40

Howard & Peden,

General Commission Merchants,

And Agents for the sale of

Bacon, Lard. Peas, &c. &c.

South Water Street,

(One door North of Messrs. Barry, Bryant & Co

WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. C. HOWARD W. N. PEDEN

GEO. H. KELLY,

Commission Merchant

Next door to A. A. Wannet's, on North Water st. will attend to the sale of all kinds of *Country* Produce, such as Corn, Peas, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, &c.

REFERENCES—Willis Hall and B Caraway, of Wayne, and E P Hall, John McRae, Gen Alexander McRae, and Willie A Walker, of Wilmington.

Wilmington, Dec. 13. 8 1y.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

GENERAL

COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANT

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW JERSEY.

SURPLUS OVER $800,000.

October 20th, 1849 1—

J. Wilkinson & co.,

Cash Dealers in

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, NUTS

Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Segars, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 9, 1849. 3 1y

RUSSELL & KENDRICK,

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores, and country produce.

Refer to E P Hall, Esq, O. G. Parsley, Esq, John Dawson, Esq, of Wilmington, N. C

Dec. 14. 8 1y

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Dec. 14. 8 1y.

Look Here!

THE Subscriber has opened a large Stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at Hall & Armstrong's old stand.

He will also attend to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE, as Agent, on Water Street. MILES COSTIN.

Wilmington. Dec. 13. 8,1y

WM. H. LIPPITT,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Window Glass, Shop Furniture.

PERFUMERY; FANCY ARTICLES; STATIONERY; GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Proscriptions accurately compounded. Medicine can be obtained at any hour of the night by calling at his DRUG STORE, where will always be found some one ready to wait on persons.

N. E. Corner of Front and Market Street, Wilmington, Oct, 31st, 1849. 8 1y.